

# BILMA PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

## 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the 2025 year, for the period of January 1, to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

(Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono: (281) 353 -9809)

**Sources of Drinking Water** - Our water source(s) and source assessment information are listed below:

**BILMA PUD** provides ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifers, located in Harris County, some 500 to 2,000 feet below ground surface and surface water. Surface water is purchased from the North Harris County Regional Water Authority, who provide purchased surface water from the City of Houston located in Harris County.

| Source Name                     | Type of Water             | Report Status | Location |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------|
| BILMA PUD WATER PLANT No. 1     | 5826 SPRING CREEK OAKS DR | Ground water  | Yes      |
| BILMA PUD WATER PLANT No. 2     | 18700 KLEIN CHURCH RD     | Ground water  | Yes      |
| SW FROM NORTH HARRIS COUNTY RWA | I/C WITH TX1013298        | Surface water | Yes      |

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. For more information regarding this report, on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact: Natalia Espitia at (281) 353-9809.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or USEPA website: [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater, runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the USEPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

### Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the District's operator, H<sub>2</sub>O Innovation at (281) 353-9809.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Public Participation Opportunities:

The Bilma PUD Board of Directors meet at 5:00 P.M. on the first Thursday of each month at 6002 Bur Oak, Spring, Texas 77379. For information on future public meetings, please visit the District's Website at [www.bilmapud.com](http://www.bilmapud.com). You may contact Robin Secrest or Natalia Espitia, with H<sub>2</sub>O Innovation at (281) 353-9809 with any concerns or questions you may have.



## About the Following Tables

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

### DEFINITIONS:

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Variances and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Avg: Average** - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**RAA:** Running Annual Average.

**LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average.

**mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

**ppb:** micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**ppm:** milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**na:** not applicable.

## Bilma Public Utility District TX1011872 - 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report:

### Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

| Disinfectant Residual      |      |               |      |             |                 |
|----------------------------|------|---------------|------|-------------|-----------------|
| Disinfectant               | Year | Average Level | Unit | Range       | MRDL/MRDLG Goal |
| CHLORAMINE<br>DISINFECTANT | 2025 | 2.67          | ppm  | 0.71 - 4.40 | 4/4             |

### Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this tables refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

| Lead and Copper | Period      | 90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility level were less than | Range of Sampled Results (low - high) | Unit | Action Level (AL) | Sites Over AL | Typical Source                                                                                         |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| COPPER, FREE    | 2023 - 2025 | 0.173                                                           | 0.00234 - 0.175                       | ppm  | 1.3               | 0             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD            | 2023 - 2025 | 5.4                                                             | 0 - 96                                | ppb  | 15                | 1             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits                                   |

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. **BILMA PUD** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **BILMA PUD** at **281-353-9809**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Additional Required Health Effects Language - Lead and Copper:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

### Lead Service Line Inventory Statement:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by contacting H<sub>2</sub>O Innovation at (281) 353-9809.

As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised Lead and Copper Rule, **Bilma PUD** has completed a full inventory of service lines within our water distribution system, including both the public (utility-owned) and private (customer-owned) portions of each service connection.

Based on a thorough review of historical records, customer outreach, and material verification, no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement were identified on either the public or private side of our system. All service lines are confirmed to be made of non-lead materials such as copper, plastic, or other EPA-approved materials.

Although no lead service lines were found, we remain proactive in maintaining accurate records and ensuring ongoing compliance with all regulatory requirements. If you have questions about your service line material, would like to view our inventory, or are interested in voluntary water testing, please contact us at [Cs.Compliance@h2oinnovation.com](mailto:Cs.Compliance@h2oinnovation.com) or by phone at **281-353-9809**.

| Organic Contaminants          |                         |        |              |       |      |     |      |                                           |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|-------------------------------------------|
| Disinfection Byproducts       | Sample Point            | Period | Highest LRAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                            |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 5410 KELLY SPGS, SPRING | 2025   | 0            | 0     | ppb  | 60  | 0    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 6027 BUR OAK, SPRING    | 2025   | 0            | 0     | ppb  | 60  | 0    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM                          | 5410 KELLY SPGS, SPRING | 2025   | 0            | 0     | ppb  | 80  | 0    | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM                          | 6027 BUR OAK, SPRING    | 2025   | 0            | 0     | ppb  | 80  | 0    | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

\*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM / HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

| Inorganic Contaminants |                 |               |             |      |     |      |                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|------|-----|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range       | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                                                                                                            |
| BARIUM                 | 7/13/2023       | 0.269         | 0.269       | ppm  | 2   | 2    | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| FLUORIDE               | 7/13/2023       | 0.77          | 0.77        | ppm  | 4   | 4    | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NICKEL                 | 7/13/2023       | 0.0012        | 0.0012      | MG/L | 0.1 | 0.1  | Leaching of plumbing materials, including stainless steel, nickel-plated taps, and other metal fixtures                   |
| NITRATE                | 5/14/2025       | 0.54          | 0.06 - 0.54 | ppm  | 10  | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |
| NITRATE-NITRITE        | 10/1/2020       | 0.53          | 0.53        | ppm  | 10  | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |

\*Fluoride - Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

| Unregulated Contaminants* |             |                                |                          |                                      |                  |           |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Year                      | Constituent | Average of All Levels Detected | Range of Detected Levels | Health Based Reference Concentration | Units of Measure | Violation |
| 2024                      | LITHIUM     | 41.0                           | 41.0 - 41.0              | 10                                   | ug/L             | N         |
| 2024                      | PFBA        | 5.9                            | 5.0 - 6.4                | 7                                    | ppt              | N         |
| 2024                      | PFBS        | 3.1                            | 3.1 - 3.1                | 2                                    | ppt              | N         |

| Unregulated Contaminants* |             |                                |                          |                                      |                  |           |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Year                      | Constituent | Average of All Levels Detected | Range of Detected Levels | Health Based Reference Concentration | Units of Measure | Violation |
| 2024                      | PFHXA       | 0.0050                         | 0.0050 - 0.0050          | 3.5                                  | ug/L             | N         |
| 2024                      | PFPEA       | 0.0081                         | 0.0081 - 0.0081          | 0.0041                               | ug/L             | N         |

**\*IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER:**

EPA selected Bilma PUD to conduct test for the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). The UCMR 5 requires certain Texas PWS to collect drinking water samples for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and Lithium analysis during a 12- month period between 2023 and 2025.

**\*AVAILABILITY OF MONITORING DATA FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS FOR BILMA PUD:**

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact **Natalia Espitia** at (281) 353-9809, [cs.compliance@h2oinnovation.com](mailto:cs.compliance@h2oinnovation.com) or 27335 West Hardy Rd Suite 101 Spring, TX 77373.

| Unregulated Contaminants* |                       |                                |                          |                  |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Year                      | Constituent           | Average of All Sampling Points | Range of Detected Levels | Units of Measure |
| 2025                      | TRICHLOROACETIC ACID  | 0.28                           | 0.00 - 1.10              | ppb              |
| 2025                      | BROMOCHLORACETIC ACID | 1.83                           | 0.00 - 2.80              | ppb              |
| 2025                      | CHLOROFORM            | 5.30                           | 0.00 - 16.70             | ppb              |
| 2025                      | BROMODICHLORO-METHANE | 3.30                           | 0.00 - 7.10              | ppb              |
| 2025                      | DICHLORACETIC ACID    | 5.23                           | 0.00 - 12.10             | ppb              |
| 2023                      | MONOCHLOROACTIC ACID  | 7.80                           | 0.00 - 8.90              | ppb              |

\*Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

**During 2025, Bilma P.U.D. received surface water from the North Harris Couty Regional Water Authority. The following is a compilation of the water quality information provided by the North Harris County Regional Water Authority TX1013298:**

**Regulated Contaminants**

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that have been detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this tables refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

| Organic Contaminants          |                                         |        |              |       |      |     |      |                                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|---------------------------------------------|
| Disinfection Byproducts       | Sample Point                            | Period | Highest LRAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                              |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | HC MUD 202: 5502 BOUREGEOIS RD, HOUSTON | 2025   | 15           | 14.7  | ppb  | 60  | 0    | By-product from drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM                          | 17018 SPRING CRK FRST DR, SPRING        | 2025   | 18           | 17.5  | ppb  | 80  | 0    | By-product from drinking water chlorination |

\*The value of the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5/TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

| Organic Contaminants   |                 |               |       |      |     |      |                                                                                             |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Source of Constituent                                                                       |
| NITRATE                | 06/26/2025      | 0.5           | 0.5   | ppm  | 10  | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| NITRATE-NITRITE        | 06/25/2024      | 0.27          | 0.27  | ppm  | 10  | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Unregulated Contaminants* |                        |                                |                          |                  |           |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Year                      | Constituent            | Average of All Sampling Points | Range of Detected Levels | Units of Measure | Violation |
| 2025                      | CHLOROFORM             | 10.50                          | 10.50 - 10.50            | ppb              | N         |
| 2025                      | BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID | 2.90                           | 2.90 - 2.90              | ppb              | N         |
| 2025                      | DICHLOROACETIC ACID    | 13.60                          | 13.60 - 13.60            | ppb              | N         |
| 2023                      | MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID  | 3.70                           | 0.00 - 13.2              | ppb              | N         |
| 2025                      | TRICHLOROACETIC ACID   | 1.10                           | 1.10 - 1.10              | ppb              | N         |
| 2025                      | BROMODICHLOROMETHANE   | 4.30                           | 4.30 - 4.30              | ppb              | N         |
| 2025                      | DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE   | 2.70                           | 2.70 - 2.70              | ppb              | N         |

\*Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

| Turbidity* |             |                                              |                          |                |                  |           |                       |
|------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Year       | Constituent | Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point | Range of Detected Levels | Monthly Limits | Units of Measure | Violation | Source of Constituent |
| 2024       | TURBIDITY   | 1.22                                         | 0.00 - 1.22              | 0.3            | NTU              | N         | Soil runoff.          |

\*Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

\*Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organism. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

| Unregulated Contaminants* |             |                                |                          |                                      |                  |           |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Year                      | Constituent | Average of All Levels Detected | Range of Detected Levels | Health Based Reference Concentration | Units of Measure | Violation |
| 2024                      | LITHIUM     | 23.8                           | 13.7 - 33.9              | 10                                   | ug/L             | N         |

**\*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT LITHIUM:**

Lithium is currently unregulated in drinking water because there is insufficient data regarding the long-term health risks of low-level, chronic ingestion. While naturally occurring, lithium is currently monitored under the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) to determine if future regulations are necessary, despite being found above health-based screening levels (10 µg/L) in many U.S. wells.

**The Drinking water produced by Your District meets the minimum water quality standards as established by the USEPA.**

*Bilma P.U.D. is recognized as a "Superior" Public Water System by the State of Texas*